United States District Court Southern District of Texas

## **ENTERED**

October 17, 2016

David J. Bradley, Clerk

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS HOUSTON DIVISION

THEODORE EISENBACH,	<b>§</b>
	<b>§</b>
Plaintiff,	§
VS.	<b>§ CIVIL ACTION NO. 4:15-CV-1685</b>
	§
MARK ZATZKIN, et al,	§
	§
Defendants.	<b>§</b>

## **MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

Pending before the Court is Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. No. 24). After considering the parties' filings and the applicable law, the Court finds that the motion should be and hereby is granted.

Defendant has raised a defense of qualified immunity. In assessing a qualified immunity defense, the Court asks two questions: 1) whether Plaintiff has alleged a violation of a constitutional right, and 2) whether Defendant's conduct was objectively reasonable in light of clearly established law at the time the challenged conduct occurred. *Anderson v. Creighton*, 483 U.S. 635, 639 (1987); *Tarver v. City of Edna*, 410 F.3d 745, 750 (5th Cir. 2005). "If, upon viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the [plaintiff], reasonable public officials could differ on the lawfulness of the defendant's actions, the defendant is entitled to qualified immunity." *Haggerty v. Tex. S. Univ.*, 391 F.3d 653, 655 (5th Cir. 2004).

In this case, the undisputed evidence shows that Plaintiff returned to the scene of Defendant's investigation shortly after being told to leave the area. Defendant subsequently arrested Plaintiff for a violation of Section 38.15 of the Texas Penal Code, interference with public duties. Although Plaintiff argues that his behavior did not rise to the level of probable cause for arrest under Section 38.15, he has failed to show that *no* reasonable officer would have

arrested him under the circumstances. Moreover, courts have previously found arrests to be

lawful under similar circumstances. See Haggerty, 391 F.3d at 657; Spencer v. Rau, 542 F. Supp.

2d 583, 591 n.5 (W.D. Tex. 2007). Given this case law, reasonable public officials could differ

on the lawfulness of arresting Plaintiff under the circumstances. Therefore, Defendant is entitled

to qualified immunity.

It is therefore ORDERED that Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. No. 24)

is **GRANTED**. Plaintiff's claims against Defendant are **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas on this the 17th day of October, 2016.

HON. KEITH P. ELLISON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

P. Ellison